

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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Brains.

By M. J. Connolly.

In the cocoanut groves of Africa,
Peace, quiet, and plenty reigns;
And the monkeys there they frolic and play—
These monkeys that have no brains.
And the mama monkeys and the monkeyettes.
They have nothing else to do
But to frolic and play the livelong day,
And luscious cocoanuts chew.

In the industrial marts of America
Peace, quiet, and plenty reigns;
And the people there they freeze and they starve
These people so blessed with brains;
And the women there, and the children, too,
They labor from morn till night,
While for husbands and fathers and brothers and
sons
There is no work in sight.

For the monkeys a plenty spells 'Picnic.
And a Picnic they surely do have;
For the people a plenty spells 'Panic—
And then, amid plenty, they starve.
The clothing, the food, the houses they make,
They hand to a favored few,
And then they lie down to freeze and starve;
I don't understand it—do you.

"Hobo News."



Profit and Loss.

of the nation, and who boast that their members recognise no nation's flag, for if they do not recognise 'the Jack' why should they have the rights and privileges that the flag gives to those who loyally support it?"

Someone out to present the poor man with a copy of Labouchere's poem, "The Flag of England."

"An important aspect was given to the recruiting campaign by Mr. Cook, the leader of the Federal Opposition, in his excellent and eloquent speech at Dundas. If, he said, the voluntary method did not produce the number of men 'freely and quickly' it would have to be changed."—Sydney "Daily Telegraph."

In boasting of Joe's "excellent and eloquent speech" the "D.T." has overlooked the fact that hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of conscriptionist windbags have bawled the opinion he expressed regarding the failure of the voluntary system and the need of conscription. A parrot, repeating what it had been taught, would have been as "excellent and eloquent." A gramophone would be vastly cheaper than fellows like Joe Cook when it comes to repeating the opinions of high-placed magmen of the British Tory party.

Sir William Irvine, the Victorian politician who believes that every soldier killed on the side of the Allies will have all his sins forgiven and go straight to heaven to occupy a prominent seat in Abraham's bosom, is quite convinced that the voluntary system of recruiting has failed and that compulsion must be resorted to. This is a sad admission of the failure of his promise of everlasting bliss; an admission that his invitation to young men to save their souls by going to the war and getting killed had fallen on deaf ears.

The "Leeds Mercury" publishes one of the best war yarns we have yet seen. It is an account by a Corporal Noble of a miraculous escape on the battlefield. Every man of his company, says Corporal Noble, was given a small crucifix and a rosary by a Belgian. Most of the men threw them away, others put them on, and amongst these latter was Noble himself. When behold! after a "terrible battle," and the roll was called, every man who had discarded the emblems was dead, and every one who wore them was safe. The "Mercury" says the story is "reminiscent of the Angels at Mons," which is tantamount to saying that it is past believing.

One of the most important questions which Mr. Hughes will be called upon to discuss with the British Government, says the "Age," is our relations with the East. In this connection there are many matters which require settlement, not the least important of which has relation to Australia's future commercial relations with Japan. For obvious reasons, it would be injudicious to discuss at present the nature of the negotiations which have been proceeding on the question of trade between Japan and Australia and vice versa, but according to Japanese newspapers which have reached Australia, it is apparent that Japanese manufacturers desire some form of preferential treatment through the tariff.

The "Age's" pet policy of "protection" mustn't be mentioned to our Japanese ally just now.

Johnnie Astor, baby heir to the four millions that Colonel Astor left behind him when the Titanic disaster occurred, requires a bevy of nurses, detectives, and physicians to protect his valuable life, and Vinson Walsh Maclean, another infant millionaire, has an armoured nursery, with steel shutters, and travels in a steel motor car, always guarded by three detectives.

It is gradually dawning upon the military authorities that owing to the high cost of living a soldier's allowance is not enough to support a wife, much less a family, consequently, married men are refusing to enlist. Various suggestions are being made to cope with the difficulty, conscription being most in favor. So far, we haven't heard of any proposal to abolish profit hunting and price raising. Mammon is still the supreme deity of capitalism.

The Passing Show.

The Kaiser is reported to have said to some of his soldiers: "Heaven is proud of you." 'Tis more likely that the other place is.

The "promised land" of the Christian nations of Europe appears to be just the land occupied by their neighbors.

"America should simply stand upon her legal rights to sell ammunition, but should not preach idealism and lofty sentiments."—Professor Delbrook. If she did that, the game would be up. The Mugs wouldn't stand for the sale of murder material.

Many British miners have been rejected for the Army because of eye-trouble. The wages of industry are, amongst other things, blindness.

Mr. Runciman, of the British Board of Trade, thinks competition a safeguard against profiteers. If he wasn't a profiteer he wouldn't flim-flam the workers with that ancient dope.

Admiral Jellicoe gets £1,625 a year and the Lord Chancellor £10,000. What whales for economy are the British; and how beautifully we apportion rewards so that those who risk least are paid most.

In Liverpool, England, where Orangemen and Catholics wage perpetual war, a Chinaman put out a sign: "Me have no religion; me washee clothes."

"The Bible tells us that we should love our enemies," said the good vicar.

"Yes, but the Bible was written before the armament trust was formed," said the mere man.

"It is only half a truth to say that the working class are responsible for the pitiable condition they are in. It's the education given that class by the master class, down the ages, and instilled into them until the workers have grown to believe they are made to obey the masters like cattle and sheep."—The Referendum.

A writer in the "Theatre Magazine" scores off Hugh D. McIntosh, who has been asking every physically fit young man to go to the war. McIntosh, he says, is young, of fine physique, and with plenty of cash to provide for his family during his absence. He says that when Hugh D. asks "Will you go?" the obvious retort is, "Will Hugh go?" He might have gone farther and given Hugh's probable answer—"Not on your life."

France is preparing to educate her ripped soldiers. Before she can succeed in doing so, the Socialists will have taught the workers that the looting system of the capitalists isn't worth getting crippled for.

"The Russian Socialist, Paul Axelrod, insists that a thorough historical study of the nation is indispensable for Socialist reconstruction after the war. This is an accot-

ance of the fact that our attitude to the nation is the decisive factor in the reorganisation of the Socialist movement; and our attitude to the nation carries with it the reconstruction of our national and international policy and tactics, not simply in relation to war, but to the whole scope of the movement."—Louis C. Fraina, in "New Review."

Chidley's case came up in the N.S.W. State Parliament last week, when the member for Willyama, Mr. Jabez Wright, asked the Attorney-General to review the case. Members grew quite hilarious over the matter of Chidley's liberty and laughed heartily when the Speaker counted the question out. Hon. members appeared to regard Chidley's incarceration in an asylum as a particularly good joke.

Replying to complaints made that recruiting officers are not entering on attestation papers the correct denomination of men enlisting, the Minister for Defence said recently that the Department realises the necessity, for obvious reasons, that a man's correct religion should be inserted on his attestation sheet, and on his identity disc as well. Any officer known to be neglecting to observe instructions in this regard will be severely dealt with. We don't know what the "obvious reasons" are, but there is a good deal to be said for the religious classification of soldiers. Some sects are more firm in their belief in the Old Testament God of blood and battles than others, and the more they believe in him the more savage soldiers they will make. The best soldiers in all history, the most brutal and bloodthirsty, have been those who most believed in the old hell and damnation creed.

The January issue of the "New Review" has the following announcement:

"With the appearance of the next issue, the 'New Review' will again become a monthly. As a monthly, the 'New Review' will retain its present form and size, but will be increased to 48 pages. The price will be 15 cents a copy, 1 dollar 50 cents a year."

"While the twice-a-month 'New Review' has been a success in many ways, it requires more money than we can command to make it a business success.

"All the regular features of the 'New Review' will remain; in addition, we shall very soon publish regular articles by the minority Socialists of Europe adhering to the principles of Internationalism, who are launching a new magazine to express their ideas. This magazine will be published in French and German editions, and its editors have asked the 'New Review' to act as the English edition. All their articles will be sent to us for publication simultaneously in the 'New Review.' Lenin, Bourderon, Anton Pannekoek, Rosa Luxemburg, Franz Mehring, Lazzari and others are to be the contributors."

This will make the "New Review" one of the most important publications in the Socialist movement, and also a powerful factor in the building of the new International. This office will, as heretofore, be the Australian depot, and we shall be glad to see as many readers as possible becoming subscribers. Get the "New Review" regularly and watch the growth of the new International.

After all the hardships and risks they run from mines, submarines, and "Acts of God," sailors (who are opposed to Socialism) will be glad to know that their arduous toil is bearing good fruit for shipowners and shareholders, who lie snug at home. When chewing their stale biscuit and salt junk how rejoiced and satisfied they must feel at the immense profits their masters are making. The Cairn Company has declared a dividend and bonus equal to 30 per cent., as compared with 10 per cent. in 1915. The Moor line paid a dividend of 25 per cent., compared with 12½ per cent. The profits, £374,248, exceeded the paid up capital. It has been estimated that the net gains of the shipowners last year were 575 per cent. higher than in 1913, after paying half the surplus to the Treasury. The freight on kerosene was 25/6 a ton 12 months ago. The amount now asked is 217/- a ton.

Pope Pius and the Vatican will be shown at Sydney picture shows shortly. The machine thus enters the very citadel of Christianity—the "iron enters its soul."

A French lecturer says that his private opinion of the Germans is that if the war lasts long enough to make them feel the pinch of hunger, they will turn cannibal and first eat their prisoners of war and then all those who are unfit for war or of use to them. We don't know, but the lecturer probably meant that this would only occur after all the useful workers have been killed off and only the exploiting class and the helpless remained. This class has been accustomed to live upon the sweat of the workers, and it will be but a step to living upon the flesh of their victims. After the German cannibal's advent we may expect his example to be followed by British, French, and Russian imitators.

The Army Corps Commander reports that Trooper W. E. Sing, 5th Light Horse Regiment, in performing his duty at a sniping post, accounted for 201 casualties to the enemy. "This excellent record," says the Commander, "has only been attained by vigilance, resource and good shooting, and it is hoped that Trooper Sing's example will be followed by other snipers."

"Excellent record"—201. "Onward Christian Nations."

Mr. Joseph Skurrie, who recently lectured for the Victoria Socialist Party, was prosecuted under the Labor Party's War Precautions Act. The magistrate who tried the case was remarkably patriotic. The only evidence against Skurrie was a report published by the Melbourne "Age," yet the beak said: "I propose to make you suffer, to make you pay . . . to close your mouth when men are fighting for life and liberty." And then, in the interests of life and liberty, he inflicted a fine of £24 with three months jail as an alternative. Every labor organisation should protest against conviction on capitalist press reports.

Writing in the Sydney "Evening News" (4/3/16) Philip Darlington says: "I note with pleasure that Mr. Holman has taken the initial steps to introduce a bill to disfranchise enemy aliens. Can he not go further, and make it apply to the Socialists, who publicly disclaim the Union Jack as the flag

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Write on paper not larger than letter-paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us fined for over-weight.

Mark the package "Press Matter Only," and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and undecipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

If your article is not published, do not conclude that it is because it is of no merit, for it may be simply owing to the fact that it is not in accordance with the above rules. Where possible, articles of importance should be type-written.

WHEN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE.

The number on the wrapper of your paper is the number at which your subscription expires. Renew before that number is reached.

The Banker calls it interest as he heaves a happy sigh,
The Merchant calls it profit, as he winks the other eye,
The Landlord calls it rentals as he tucks it in his bag,
But the enterprising burglar, he simply calls it Swag.—"Hobo News."

Going Slow.

On Wednesday, March 1, the morning papers of Sydney were both moved to descend upon the "Go Slow" tactics of certain sections of the Labor movement.

Mr. Milne, Assistant Railway Commissioner of N.S.W., complained in a paper published the day before, that a placard had been posted in the Government Railway Workshops calling upon the State workers to "slow down," because "Slow work means more jobs—more jobs mean less unemployed—less competition means higher wages, less work, more pay."

This set the papers raving along the familiar lines. The notion was denounced as pestilential, unsound economically, and imported from some place where the knowledge of economics was but rudimentary as compared with that of Australia's newspaper scribes.

It was said that "a movement which deliberately aims at limiting the productivity of the country in the present situation is little short of treasonous." The financial commitments of the Commonwealth and the States are so heavy—mainly owing to the war—that only by greatly increased productivity can Australia hope to emerge unharmed from the great pressure that must be borne by the whole population. Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister of Great Britain, had urged upon the nation the imperative necessity of economising, in order to make savings, since it is only out of the people's savings that the extra expenditure can be met. But the "canny" doctrine, which enjoins slow work and consequently diminished production, stands for criminal waste. It is a sin against the whole community, and if carried out generally, would injure the financial stability of the whole country. "If," said the Sydney "Daily Telegraph," "those who are engaged in the production and the transportation of the primary products of Australia set out to do as little work as possible, instead of as much as possible, they reduce the capacity of Australia to pay off her indebtedness by her exports of wheat, meat, and wool."

Along these lines the scribes made a great to-do against the "go slow" tactic, without ever once realising that the very thing they were attacking was the one most vital to the class in whose interests they were writing.

Limitation of output to maintain prices and increase profits is universally practised by employers under the present system. The value of land is artificially kept up for the sake of profit, and the production of primary necessities is checked by many acts of Parliament. In the struggle between the employing class and the working class, no employer or association of employers ever studies the community or its interests. If an army of unemployed

The Rebel's Library.

HENRY D. THOREAU.

In the sense that he was up against American negro slavery, the churches of his day, and the capitalist class; that for five years he worked only six weeks in each year as a protest against the slaving of the man with the hoe, Henry D. Thoreau was a rebel of distinction. Born at Concord, Mass. (25 miles from Boston) on July 12th, 1817, of French and Scotch ancestry. Like Emerson his life-long friend, Thoreau as a boy used to drive his mother's cows to pasture in Concord's broad peaceful meadows. He went to Harvard College—at the age of 16—and graduated there four years later. He was a genuine lover of Nature, and made a collection of fish and turtle for the great naturalist Agassiz, when he visited America.

Until he was 30, Thoreau earned his living as pencil-maker, gardener, fence-builder and whitewasher.

As great as Walt Whitman, Thoreau was eminently class-conscious. With a passionate hatred of slavery he entered the abolitionist movement and went to the goal for refusing to pay a poll-tax. In 1859 (the notable year when Darwin's "Origin of Species" was published) Thoreau came forward and championed the cause of John Brown, who lay wounded and a prisoner, "almost the first Northern man," said Thoreau, "whom the slaveholder has learned to respect."

Thoreau's "Plea for Captain John Brown," is a glowing, living, passionate appeal for the life of that great lover of human liberty of whom it was written:

"His body lies mouldering in the grave But his soul goes marching on," and whose life-story will never be old in the history of freedom.

"It was Brown's peculiar doctrine that a man has a perfect right to interfere by force with the slaveholder in order to rescue the slave, and I agree with him," said Thoreau. "We preserve the so-called peace of our community by deeds of petty violence every day. Look at the policeman's handcuffs; look at the gaol; look at the gallows. So we defend ourselves and our hen roosts, and maintain slavery."

Thoreau's address on "The Last Days of John Brown," read at North Elba, 4th July, 1860, is a scathing criticism on the attitude of the general public towards Brown's great work as an abolitionist. "Editors persevered for a good while in saying that Brown was crazy; but at last they said only that it was a crazy scheme, and the only evidence brought to prove it was that it cost him his life. I have no doubt that if he had gone with five thousand men, liberated a thousand slaves, killed a hundred or two slaveholders, and had as many more killed on his own side, but not lost his own life, these same editors would have called it by a more respectable name. "Life Without Principle," an essay published in 1863, is the work of a man in advance of his time and should be read by Socialists. In his day as in ours, work was a virtue and idleness a vice. "If a man walk in the woods for love of them, half of each day he is in danger of being regarded as a loafer; but if he spends his whole day as a speculator, shearing off those woods and making earth bald before her time, he is esteemed an industrious and enterprising citizen." "There is no more fatal blunderer than he who consumes the greater part of his life getting his living."

"If the laborer gets no more than the wages which his employer pays him he is cheated—he cheats himself. "The newspapers are the ruling power."

"In our science and philosophy there is commonly no true and absolute account of things. The spirit of sect and bigotry has planted its hoof amid the stars. You have only to discuss the problem whether the stars are inhabited or not in order to discover it. Why must we daub the heavens as well as the earth?"

Thoreau believed in the right to be lazy. For two and a half years he lived in the woods on the shore of Walden Pond, in

ed is wanted for tactical purposes, such an army is created regardless of the fact that production is checked and everybody made to suffer. How futile then is it to rave against the ideas of those workers who simply copy their masters' methods.

False ideas, as well as correct ones, are bred by economic conditions. The whole profit system is bad. It is a system of catch-as-you-can, and under it both employers and employees are compelled to fight each other for petty advantages. So long as this system lasts, the full enjoyment of the earth is impossible. With the abolition of the capitalist system, production for use by all, instead of for the profit of a few, will be unchecked.

Socialism and Unionism.

It is only too evident that Comrade Christopherson misunderstands my position, which I claim is the Socialist position and the correct attitude towards unionism. I nowhere expressed surprise that a socialist should back up industrial unions and advocate shorter hours, but I was and continue to be surprised that anyone claiming to be a socialist should claim that by reducing the hours of labour we thereby create a scarcity in the labor supply and absorb the unemployed. It is only by ignoring the competition amongst capitalists themselves in the world's markets that such an erroneous conclusion can be arrived at. If the employers in any one country are forced to concede shorter hours or higher wages than prevails elsewhere it is at once a stimulus to economy of labor power. This may take the form of increased individual exertion or speeding-up or the displacement of labor power by machinery, or both methods may be employed. Notwithstanding the higher wages paid American workmen, the Steel Trust can produce a ton of steel cheaper than European steel manufacturers can do. In the event of the capitalists failing to counter the effects of shorter hours or higher wages they would sooner or later find themselves unable to compete against capitalists more favorably situated and production would be confined to home demands and even there security could be found only under high tariff conditions. To assume that the capitalist can pay the same wages for six as for eight hours and still retain the same number of employees working under the same conditions as when the eight-hour system prevailed is scarcely feasible, but to assert that he can employ more men and thus still further increase the cost of production is quite unlikely except in the case of an absolute monopoly (if such exists) where the consumer can be charged the extra cost. But even monopolies would make an effort to reduce cost of production.

In my previous letters I asserted and I still assert that the political organisation is par excellence the Socialist organisation. All economic movements sooner or later reflect themselves and their issues are fought out on the political field. Centuries of evolution have given us representative institutions, and it is folly to ignore them; we cannot if we attempted to do so. This does not imply and has never been intended to imply that we should ignore industrial organisation. I explained the industrial organisation is absolutely indispensable in waging the everyday battle and that on that account we cannot afford to discriminate in our trades and labor unions between Socialists and non-Socialists, because every wage-earner is of necessity interested in the struggle for better conditions. I also referred to the illustrious authority of Marx that the struggle on the industrial field

was in the long run destined by the economic conditions prevailing under capitalism to defeat. Meantime the worker of pain of extinction and at the peril of his very existence, and for the preservation of the rudiments of freedom and comfort he has attained, is forced by the mighty growth of capital to seek safety in numbers or in other words to combine in ever larger and larger organisations. If not the One Big Union, at least only a very limited number of unions will soon survive this necessary weeding-out process. But the mission of Socialism is far wider, far more important, and far more difficult: than preaching on the merits or alleged merits of One Big Union of heterogeneous economic and political constituents. I say this because at the first I.W.W. conference one member said "We are here as workers, not as Socialists." The Socialists in the I.W.W. are a minus quantity and of necessity must be so. The mission of Socialism, the very core of the efforts of Socialists, must be to effect a revolution in the minds of workers to show them that all efforts short of the supreme effort of overthrowing capitalism must of necessity result in failure as far as permanent benefits are concerned. The man or men who preached that when we have attained some political reform or some industrial concession we have achieved some lasting benefit, who laud these palliatives as all-important, is an economic and political heretic even as the Laborite and Radical reformer and other politically unclean and forbidden creatures. The other day a man said to me—"I have always voted Labor and been a unionist, but I was just as well off when earning seven shillings a day, and when the Liberals were in power as I am now." He was quite dissatisfied with both the political and economic conditions, because he had been taught all these years by political fakirs that if only their reforms were carried out all would be well, and by industrialist fakirs that if only his hours of toil were shortened and he got a few bob extra he would live happy ever after. Now he is disillusioned and like many Laborites, I.W.W.-ites, Syndicalists, and other advocates of the Lusciousness of Dead Sea Fruit he has become a pessimist. He is one of the "always has been, always will be" school. Had he been taught in the first instance as he should have been taught, that while struggle on both fields and on every field is a necessity of a balanced existence if not of real progress, he would have assessed his efforts at their proper value and recognised that nothing but the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism can have a lasting effect. The fakir will not and cannot give the true economic perspective because he is a fakir—a blind leader of the blind—and both him and his following land themselves in the bogs and pitfalls of pessimism, anarchy and confusion of thought and futility.

Concord, Mass., building a hut with his own labour. "A tight shingled and plastered house 10 feet by 15 feet," at a cost of 28 dollars. "I went to the woods," he said, "to face the essential facts of life and not, when I came to die, find that I had never lived."

He wrote "Walden" as a result of his two years' sojourn alone in his hut. Many of the thoughts and opinions might be expressed truly to-day by one who understands the meaning of surplus value or profit, and how capital robs labour. On the subject of "Shelter," he wrote:

"In the savage state every family owns a shelter as good as the best, and sufficient for its wants; but, though the birds of the air have their nests, and the foxes their holes, and the savages wigwams, in modern civilised society not more than one-half the families own a shelter. In the large towns and cities, where civilisation especially prevails, the number of those who own a shelter is a very small fraction of the whole. The rest pay an annual tax which helps to keep them poor as long as they live. The savage owns his shelter because it costs so little, while the civilised man hires his commonly because he cannot afford to own it. 'How do the poor fare?' Just as some have been placed above the savages others have been degraded below him. The luxury of one class is counter-balanced by the indigence of another. On the one side the palace, on the other the alms-house and the Pyramids to be the tombs of the Pharaohs were fed on garlic, and it may be were not decently buried themselves. The man who finishes the cornice of the palace returns at night perchance to a hut not as good as a wigwam."

He wrote, too, of the misery at the time, of the operatives of England, "the great workhouse of the world"; and

Ireland, "which is marked as one of the white or enlightened spots on the map." And he referred to the labourers in our Southern States who produce the staple exports of this country and are themselves a staple production of the South (negro slaves).

Thoreau's "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers" is a delightful book also illustrating the right to be lazy. He describes the events of the seven days of the week, and on "Sunday" attacks churchianity with the vigour of a Socialist of to-day. "This is," he says, "more religion in men's science than there is science in their religion." "Really there is no infidelity nowadays so great as that which prays, and keeps the Sabbath and rebuilds the churches. I was once reproved by a minister who was driving a poor beast to some meeting house horse-sheds among the hills of New Hampshire, because I was bending my steps to a mountain-top on the Sabbath instead of a church. He declared I was breaking the fourth commandment. He really thought a God was on watch to trip up those who do any secular work on this day. The country is full of this superstition."

"Generally speaking," said Thoreau "the political news, whether domestic or foreign, might be written to-day for the next ten years with sufficient accuracy."

"As in geology, so in social institutions we may discover the causes of all past change in the present invariable order of society." Thoreau is here voicing the materialist conception of history, though he had never heard of Marx.

"You can hardly convince a man of an error in a lifetime, but content yourself with the reflection that the progress of science is slow. If he is not convinced his grandchildren may be."

"JAYEM."

American News and Notes.

by "Confucius."

New York is now the biggest city in the world, beating London by 250,000 on the latest figures. Greater New York today contains 7,383,871 people. With Wall Street becoming the financial capital, and the American dollar the standard of the world, British plutocracy will soon have to look to its laurels.

Berlin "Vorwaerts" refers to the United States as the "real victor" whichever side wins and points out that they will rapidly secure financial predominance over all South America. America it says, will become more dangerous to British trade than Germany could be thirty years hence. It is a wonder that the Plute Press which is now so liberally quoting "Vorwaerts" has overlooked this little item.

The murder business booms! Spain is now buying £6,000,000 worth of guns and munitions in the United States. New Remington rifles are replacing the old Mausers, and 400 million shells and cartridges have been ordered for earliest delivery. The Spanish Government desires to increase its output of cartridges and shells to 1,000,000 daily, and is buying a large quantity of machinery in the U.S. "We want to protect our island possessions," says the Spanish Consul-General.

Robert Minor, special correspondent of the New York "Call," comes back from Europe, with a smashing indictment of militarism. He says, "the only blood-thirsty patriots are either selling munitions of war or getting their rivals' business. I have seen men smashed to helplessness by shells, who were glad to get away from the horror of the slaughter, and the constant strain of waiting to kill."

Charles Edward Russell has gone over to the ranks of the jingoes and is howling for a huge American navy. Russell was a brilliant journalist and a reformer, but none of his writings show a very deep knowledge of Socialism.

Albert Ballin, director of the Hamburg-Amerika line, and now in charge of the German railway system, calls the war the "most cruel and idiotic the world has ever seen." Not all capitalists, it would seem, are directly interested in the gun-making industry. The big Hamburg Co. was at least a useful concern, and its temporary destruction by the war will cause sorrow to many British capitalists who are financially interested.

Goulburn, Feb. 26th, 1916.

of effort. They do more harm to the working-class than many capitalists. What is the use of Comrade Christopher asking the Socialist party to consider whether they will put themselves to work on the industrial field or to philosophising—presumably on the political field. The capitalist will take good care that the Socialist working-man will not neglect the industrial field. The politician and the capitalist press will assuage him on the political field, and the clergy and other intellectual snipers and leap-followers will challenge him in the province of philosophy. If the one field is the advocates of putting all your eggs in one basket, the industrial basket—we only give a little attention to the fact that neither human thought nor action can be confined in separate compartments of the universe. Life in all its phases, and the entire human race are so related to each other that no one factor can be completely separated from the others without leaving the rest lopsided. He must recognise the Universe and all its contents is a motion and not only a legitimate subject to be discussed in all its details, but if he is to formulate a rational philosophy of life and conduct he must not confine his efforts to any one province as if nature were dualistic and composed of independent self-existing entities, but recognise that nothing in the universe is "uncommon and peculiar." Only by doing so can he successfully resist the machinations not only of political fakirs but of the multitude of religious and intellectual fakirs whose name is legion and whose mission is to deceive the working-man by adulterating the very fountain of thought with their god and great man theories whereby they hope and too often unfortunately succeed in forming the intellect of the unwary.

F. SUTHERLAND.

The Twelfth Commandment: Thou shalt not starve in a land of plenty.

There is no excuse for poverty in a country like Australia which produces abundance for all.

Wells's War Prophecies.

That extremely clever English writer, H. G. Wells, made it his aim from the first to become known as a prophetic writer. He has always stressed his preference for future possibilities rather than past or present facts. To-day he is writing in "The Saturday Evening Post" as a professional prophet on the War and its ending and after-effects. Apart from Mr. Wells' clever craftsmanship and his naturally keen sensibilities and lively imagination he has a highly-trained comprehension of immediate or passing public opinion; in fact, Mr. Wells thoroughly knows his public and the larger part of his commercial success has come from telling people what they happen to be thinking in better style than they themselves can. His art is journalistic and his creations are of and for the moment only. As a professional war prophet probably nobody has been more wrong than he. Readers would not be interested in following through his early war-prophecies, and it will be sufficient to remind them that in August, 1914, he prophesied that the Western Allies would be across the Rhine before Christmas Day of that year. Mr. Wells is neither a conceited man nor a humourless and has often referred to his mistakes. Such a gigantic error by a professional prophet needed some excuse and he has offered plenty. However, the prophetic profession in itself is too old and too discredited to arouse serious talk, but it is, or may be, of great consequence if many people are misled by fallacious "oracles" on this war.

Now, in "The Saturday Evening Post," Mr. Wells is prophesying how the war will end and be brought to an end. In full effect he is doing nothing but set forth in a bright and interesting way the consensus of British opinion on the speculation. Assuming that this is his policy and that it is an honest one, the question I here wish to raise is—"Is it not dangerous for the communicants to give credence to an oracle who merely gives them back what it first takes from them?" About Mr. Wells himself I am not concerned, but as a member of a public which is unreasonably reliant on "authorities" I have a personal concern from which I cannot escape.

The latest professional prophecy of Mr. Wells is contained in a series of articles (three or more) in "The Saturday Evening Post," under the title of "What is Coming." The second one—of 15th January, 1916—may be epitomised as follows: (1) Prior to the Boer war a Russian named Bloch prognosticated that modern armaments would give defensive entrenching such advantage over any form of offensive that between fairly equal antagonists there would soon come a deadlock, and, in consequence, he concluded, that war was played out. (2) Bloch's prophecy as to the defensive strength of fortified entrenchments has been fully proved justified on the Western and Eastern fronts—the Russian retreat of 1915 being attributable solely to lack of munitions. (3) Bloch's prophecy being proved correct there is now a military deadlock and therefore the war can only be won by attrition or exhaustion. (4) The Allies having advantage in wealth and in greater freedom and external communication, are, saving some circumstance which he is unable at the moment to imagine, bound to win. (5) Peace negotiations will be started, while the war proceeds, by a conference of representatives of the Allies in

either London or Paris concurrently with a conference of representatives of all the combatants, probably in Holland. (6) By that time "the common life of all Europe will have become miserable—conclusive blows will have receded out of the imagination of the contending powers." (7) The Allies will not "consent to a peace that does not involve the evacuation and compensation of Belgium and Serbia, and at least the autonomy of the lost provinces of France."

Mr. Wells' prophecy is remarkable in several ways, although, except as to the particular preliminary peace conferences, it obviously is but an expression of British public opinion. Its most remarkable point is that this war is to be won as no other war has been; that is to say, the contestants are to sit in trenches two or three years (till 1918 or 1919 Mr. Wells says), conscious of the impossibility of dealing a knock-out blow, patiently awaiting the financial or psychological breakdown of the other fellow. Of course he prophesies a great game of bluff as being carried on during the long wait. Thus he gets away from a real war to a bluffing fight of tongues with economic and psychological facts at last bringing a decision favourable to the Allies. This belief of Mr. Wells, and the British public, is dangerous to Britain's cause because it implies that a war can be won in some way involving a minimum of fighting. Bloch, the Russian, was clearly wrong in his conclusion that war was played out. The Boer War can be left out of consideration, so far as Bloch's premises go, as the Boers were largely outnumbered, but the Russo-Japanese War was decided by arms, notwithstanding it was a war of entrenchments. This present greatest of all wars came twenty years after Bloch wrote, thus quite disproving his conclusion. No, this war can be, and probably will be, won by the best directed force of arms to points of (small) advantage—the side holding the largest number of valuable strategic points will inflict the greatest wastage of soldiery, and a time will come when the respective available military forces and their strategic positions will be clearly seen against one another, as in a game of chess, and a logical decision will be agreed to or the game will be played to a mate. With the war costing Britain five million pounds a day it is fatuous to suggest as her proper policy a war of attrition. There is no warrant for believing that the military experts of any of the contending nations think that the war can not be won by fighting. Wells, the novelist, is posing as a military and financial expert and pins his faith to a Russian, Bloch, and wishes to pin ours, notwithstanding that Bloch's conclusion has been completely falsified and his general theory disproved by the Japanese and non-proven still in this war.

Mr. Wells' ideas concerning the preliminary peace conferences will probably be found just as unjustified as on the more important point, but if people will treat him as a real prophet after his 1914 fiasco that is their weakness more than his. Of course we may fairly assume that he would not voice such ideas if he did not feel reasonably sure of the Allies winning, but he fails to name his warrant for that; not only does he thus fail negatively, but, as I think, he bases a win on a condition impossible of realization, and one on which he has no reason to suppose any of the Governments of the Allies is relying.

W. J. MILES.

Pills, or Globules.

He was old, yet he was cute. Long of limb and keen of eye, he was telling his credulous auditors to follow the advice of the Bard of Avon and throw "physic to the dogs." With his lengthy arms working like a windmill, he exhorted the crowd to dispense with their pills and lotions. He guaranteed, and he emphasised this with intense rhetorical passion, to cure or relieve any disease without recourse to such deadly enemies of the human stomach as pills. I was interested and awaited the end of his harangue. What sort of medicine man was this? Drawing a phial from a box in front of him, he opened it and poured out a number of concentrated cures for human ills. What do you think they were? Pills? Oh! no! They were "Patent American Germ-Killing Globules." Ecce! How I smiled, but the audience bought and bought freely at half a dollar per phial.

Whenever I think of that cute Yankee Quack, I am reminded of some of our friends, who, realising that the body politic is sick, advise with commendable zeal, the necessity of discarding ancient political pills and potions. They cry: "Secret diplomacy will not cure war fever, indeed, it but adds

to its intensity." The people listen whilst the orators denounce in thunderous terms this political pill. Here are men who can and will cure without resort to health-destroying drugs. After many rhetorical flourishes, the political medicine man trots forth his "War Destroying Globule"—"Compulsory International Arbitration." The workers cheer enthusiastically and absorb freely the remedy offered. Political medicine men smile self-satisfactorily in the sure knowledge that their end is not yet, and much kudos is to come their way ere the workers get wise.

Compulsory Arbitration has been tried as a cure for industrial sickness. We would ask those who have so much faith in this remedy: "Has it succeeded here in Australia?" Not at all. Internecine warfare is waged as keenly as ever between wage-earner and wage-payer, despite political medicine men with their pills, potions and globules. Deep down in the capitalistic system lies the cancer which defies political quackery. In the past Socialists have diagnosed the disease. They have watched its development, witnessed the victim's agony, and have aided in the application of a sooth-

Wage Slaves.

In conversation with my fellow-workers at work and elsewhere, I sometimes refer to my class as wage slaves. Invariably my friends get annoyed, yet to me these two words, "wage slaves," exactly describe my class. Searching my dictionary, I find it describes a slave as a person subject to the will of another, a drudge. Just so, Mr. Worker gets a job, that is, he seeks and finds a master, and henceforth is subject to his will; is, in fact, a drudge—a slave. For being such, the master or employer pays for the hire of the slave, wages which enable the worker to buy sufficient of the necessities of life to keep himself fit and well enough to remain in slavery.

There are certain differences between the present-day wage slave and the old-time slave. The slave-owner of old had to round up his slaves with a whip to start them to work. To-day the steam whistle or hooter has taken the place of the whip to a large extent, and deadlier still than the thong of leather that the old-time slave-owner used is the present-day whip of starvation used by the master. Always there is a surplus of labour on the market, and if a wage slave to-day does not start his task at the appointed time, he will be left to starve, and another slave be engaged in his place. Again the old-time slave-owner realised that his slaves were more valuable in good health, and consequently he provided medical treatment for them when they needed it, and he kept them healthy and in good condition, in the same manner as a man owning horses will do the same for them to-day. No such consideration have the masters for their wage slaves to-day. He knows he can always obtain wage slaves to do his work; he knows that there are always many unemployed looking for a job, and whereas he has to buy a horse if he needs one, a wage slave costs nothing, and he has no care as to his or her health. This care and worry has to be shouldered by the wage slave, and to the majority of them it is one of the greatest worries. Many and many the man to-day who dreads the time when he may fall sick and not be able to work and obtain the necessities of life for himself and his family, and although he may have spent the best part of his life producing wealth for his boss or master, the master can sack him and does sack him and turn him out to starve or die, accepting no responsibility. Some people will say a worker is not a slave to-day because he can leave his master's service of his own free will when the job or the boss does not suit him. Exactly, but when he leaves one boss, he is forced to find another, so that his position in society as a wage slave remains the same.

A. G. SIMS.

J. Scurie's Case.

To the Editor, "International Socialist,"
52 Jolimont-st.,
Jolimont, 28/2/16.

Dear Comrade—

At a meeting held in the Temperance Hall on 21/2/16, the following resolution was passed, and ordered to be sent you for publication:—

"That this meeting of the Political Industrial Workers of the World Club, enters its most emphatic protest against the acceptance of newspaper reports as sole evidence to secure convictions against citizens asserting their rights to the main and fundamental principle of Democracy, viz., Freedom of Speech. And we further call upon the Workers and all who claim to be Democrats, to make a united demand on the Federal Government, who claims to represent Labour, to immediately secure the release of J. Scurie."

I remain, dear Comrade,

Yours fraternally,

PERCY MURPHY,

Hon. Sec. Political I.W.W. Club.

ing salve. Many years have passed since they told of the remedy. That remedy holds true to-day as it did in the past. Certainly it has been ignored, and through ignorance quackery has flourished. But we still say to the people that if the sickness of industrial war within a nation and war between nation and nation is to cease the people themselves must own and control the productive machinery necessary to our existence. Whilst you have one section of the people owning land, mill, mine and factory and the other bought by their energy, which they must sell to the owning class, a struggle between the two classes must continue. Whilst ever an owning class of a nation must needs find a market for the commodities produced by the non-owners, war between nation and nation will ensue.

GEE BEE.

A Call to Pessimists.

The world has gone mad. Sure—but that's no reason why Socialists should "do their block." The world will become sane shortly and then the laugh will be on our side. A few of our enthusiasts have either passed over with the majority or else developed a palling pessimism that bids fair to be more deadening than blatant jingoism. "What's the use?" dolefully iterate the "pezzers," looking so glum that one feels they have lost all interest in life, except to make others miserable. "What's the use of being 'pezzers,' anyhow?" the mentally balanced Socialist replies. "Aye, there's the rub," for after all, the object of life is to live, and one can't be living if he's half dead with a pitiful pessimism. The trouble with many of our comrades is that they suffer with an exaggerated ego, and when the world refuses to travel the way they desire then they get the "spike." One comrade that we know was so incensed at the insanity of the "plugs" who were murdering one another, that he straightway pulled out of the Socialist Movement and decided to become a capitalist. The other day, we saw him digging away in a ditch, but between strokes he was enlightening the "bullock" next to him as to the meaning of surplus value. We expressed our surprise that our budding capitalist should trouble his head about such matters. "Ah," says he, "it's no damn good. A fellow has to unburden his soul sometimes." So it is that, despite the sore-headers, propagation of our principles goes on. The Socialist, whilst remaining in the ranks of the toilers, although capable of momentary lapses, cannot help but voice the thoughts that possess him. Even those who have shouldered a rifle, believing Socialism and the "International" to be dead, will, when the present horror has become a thing of the past, enter the class conflict with renewed energy. Judging from a report which the censor has allowed slip into this country per medium of an Irish journal, even now in the trenches good work is being done for Socialism. Pezzers, sore-headers, and ye with the spike, get the phlegm off your chest, for presently your voices and activities will be needed, and, we have no doubt, will freely be raised and given in the great struggle for working-class victory.

GEE BEE.

P.S.—If one reads the above carefully, he will notice a pervading spirit of optimism. The fact is, we've been "off the chain" for a few days.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective.—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production. Distribution and Exchange.
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.
LUKE JONES.
General Secretary.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

Next meeting of the C.E. will be held on Sat. March 18.

LUKE JONES.

Gen. Sec.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

Successful meetings were held during the week. In the Domain crowded audiences listened to our speakers. Mrs. Wallace proved herself a valuable asset to the Party. We hope others equally capable will come forward and give us their assistance.

FIXTURES.

March 12, Domain. Chairman, Highfield. Speakers: Luke Jones, Rosenthal, Wyatt Jones, Mrs. Wallace.

Park St.—Chairman, A. Rees. Speakers: Rennell, Slade, Highfield, Rosenthal.

The Branch runs a speakers' class every Monday at 8 p.m.

Sunday Evening Lectures.

SOCIALIST HALL, SYDNEY,
369 Pitt-street.

A Lecture will be delivered every Sunday, 8 p.m.

LECTURE.

March 16.—Wyatt Jones: "Socialism and Tactics."

H. CHRISTOPHERSON.

Secretary.

Paris Commune.

The anniversary of the Paris Commune will be celebrated at the Socialist Hall, 369 Pitt Street, Sydney, on Sat. March 18. Appropriate addresses, songs, recitations, musical items. Everybody invited.

The receipt of a copy of this paper is an invitation to become a subscriber.

MELBOURNE.

"Science as a study is neglected in British schools and universities because ambitious parents have seen for their sons no great rewards in scientific professions, and few only study science for its own sake. The scientist is impractical and the practical man does not employ him."

"In Australia neglect of science is so pronounced that at present the supply of graduates is not nearly sufficient for schools and college teaching."

So said Professor T. Laby in his lecture at our Hall on Sunday, Feb. 27th. He thinks research work, especially in industrial spheres, should be encouraged. The proposals of the Commonwealth Government seem excellently thought out and designed to bring science and industry together. If science can do so much for industry why wait until the end of the war before seeking services of scientists? Why not get them now?

Prof. Laby, who admitted ignorance of economics, said the production of munitions so far is disappointing in Australia. Here we have exceptional facilities for munition manufacturers, one munition of war (the professor did not say what it was) is being made here in small quantities, but should be made in much larger proportion.

As after the Napoleonic wars, Prof. Laby predicts after the present one, great industrial depression—low wages and high cost of living. If the war lasts three years the British National Debt will be three thousand millions sterling, and interest on this colossal debt three-quarters of Britain's peace revenue. Clearly anti-German. Prof. Laby praised the German nation as the greatest in its application of science to industry and said the University of Berlin leads the world in its scientific equipment. At the beginning of the war, in aeroplanes, having first solved the problem of stability, Britain beat Germany, but recently the Germans have been more successful. A new British aeroplane has a speed of 120 miles an hour, and at that rate of flying an aeroplane becomes more of a projectile. The American electric trusts employ an army of scientists in their interests, so does the great Kodak Trust. The Electric Trust manufactures all kinds of electrical machinery. In 1909, £42,000,000 were represented in its works, in which are employed the largest body of scientists in U.S.A.

Germany leads in the manufacture of optical and other scientific instruments, and in all kinds of dyes. The Belgium defeat was due to the superiority of the German machine guns, and a greater size than the Allies expected; and Britain, in August, 1914, had none of equal size to reply to them. The Commonwealth Government propose to pay scientists in their research work, and if the Hughes scheme fails it will be due to "various conditions," about which Prof. Laby was vague, perhaps purposely.

Comrade Wilson's case was heard on March 1st, and resulted in his acquittal. Needless to say, his many friends are glad of this, and it ends the anxiety of the past five weeks for himself, with this charge hanging over his head.

On March 13th a concert and dance will be held at this Hall; proceeds to go to the Wilson Defence Fund. All Socialists are asked to attend as a mark of practical sympathy with Comrade Wilson, who has to pay the legal costs, which are considerably higher in a court where judge and jury try cases, than in the Police Court, before which he was originally charged.

J. M., Press Correspondent.

BRISBANE NOTES.

On Sunday evening last a good audience assembled at the Party's headquarters to hear a debate between Mr. Percy Crook, Secretary of the National Currency League, and Gordon Brown, of the Socialist Party. The subject of the debate was: "Can a system of paper currency emancipate the working class?" Mr. Crook contended that the issue by a conscientious government of inconvertible notes backed by the wealth of the country, instead of gold, was sufficient to bring about a system of society in which all workers would get the full product of their toil. He copiously quoted many authors on currency to fortify his opinion. He stated that the Socialist and I.W.W. position was absurd and their methods, if carried into action, would create a revolution, whereas his system could be applied gradually and without any untoward or violent disturbance of existing conditions. His opponent at the outset spoke of the necessity for understanding the question, as in the past, many ardent reformers, with more zeal than intelligence, had misled the toilers. Any system of currency, whilst leaving the capitalist in possession of the mill, mine and factory, would mean further slavery for the working class. A change in the currency system which would achieve what Mr. Crook claimed for his system would certainly mean revolution and consequently intelligent and scientific organisation of the workers was needed in order to gain full and complete control of industry. There was no easy road to emancipation from capitalist exploitation, and certainly the mere issuing of notes by any government, how-

ever conscientious, could not bring the workers into their own.

This past week Mr. Dave Bowman, an old-time fighter in the Labor movement, journeyed over the Great Divide. Many thousands witnessed his body being carried to its last resting place. One could not help but contrast the scene with those of earlier days, when the late Home Secretary was a social pariah, preaching a doctrine which was anathema to the ruling class. Dave Bowman fought to get a Labor Party into power. He lived to see his desire consummated. Perhaps it were well that he died before he realised the weakness of that party.

Yours existing,
GEE BEE.

BALMAIN.

The usual propaganda meeting was held here to-night. The Branch is very much handicapped for the want of speakers, on account of Comrade Nelson suffering from a severe cold. Comrade Hennessy acted as chairman, with Comrade Sloan as speaker, who dealt with the growth of "Trusts and Combines."

Questions were asked and dealt with. Fixtures for next Sunday—Chair, Com. Hennessy. Speakers, Comrades Sloan and Nelson.

GEORGE NELSON.

Secretary.

NEWTOWN BRANCH.

Branch Rooms, 41 Enmore-road, Newtown.

Economic and Debating Class held every Wednesday night.

PROPAGANDA FIXTURES.

Saturday: Chair, W. Gay. Speakers, F. Hancock, J. Kilburn.
Sunday: Chair, W. Gays. Speakers, F. Hancock, A. Kilburn.

RAY EVERITT.

Secretary.

AUBURN BRANCH.

The above branch meets every Monday night at comrade Jenkin's residence, Kurradah Road, Auburn.

Those who desire to join the branch and help in forwarding the Socialist cause should hand in their names to the branch secretary.

A. SCHOFIELD, Sec.
25 St. Helliers Road, Auburn.

HELP WANTED.

Queensland and other comrades will be sorry to learn of the severe illness of comrade Jack Read, of Brisbane branch. Comrade Read is laid up in Brisbane Hospital with typhoid fever, and it will be several weeks before he can get about again. Meanwhile, Mrs. Read and family are hard pressed through the temporary loss of their breadwinner. Moreover, another child is expected shortly, so that Mrs. Read is badly in need of assistance. Any comrades or friends who can help might send a donation to Ern. Fredlin, Secy, Brisbane Branch, Box 10, P.O., Stanley-st., South Brisbane, Q.

The "International" Postbag.

Dear Comrade,

Enclosed please find the sum of 2/6 in response to your appeal as noted in the "International," 5/2/16. I strongly endorse your remarks re the great necessity for improving the fighting strength of the paper. Without belittling the brave and strenuous efforts of the comrades at present in control, it is too small. Considering the powerful and unscrupulous foes it has to contend against, our weapons must be improved to be able to wage a fierce and relentless fight against the ruthless oppressors of down-trodden humanity.

Only by consistently and forcibly driving home the truth can the workers be brought to realise where they stand. As the "International" is a most important medium for educating the working class as to their position, and as a means to assisting them to discard their chains, all comrades with the cause at heart should assist to improve the weapon to the utmost limit of their resources.

With best wishes, comrade, for the success of the appeal.

I am,

Yours for revolt,

U. F. SCHAEFER.

Red Week.

Sydney and suburban branches will hold a Red Week in the first week in May. Tickets will be obtainable from branch secretaries and other comrades for all functions.

Donations of cash and goods may be sent to this office for the Bazaar. Every body send something, and help to beat last year's initial success.

Books and Pamphlets on Sale and to Arrive.

Title.	s. d.
The Positive Outcome of Philosophy, also in same volume Letters on Logic and the Nature of Human Brain Work (Dietzen)	4s.
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Anti-Duehring). Contains the most important portions of the larger work from which Socialism, Utopian and Scientific was taken (Engels)	4s.
The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals. Shows the origin of mind and the relation of economics to morals (Fitch)	4s.
Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History (Labriola)	4s.
Socialism and Philosophy. In the form of familiar letters (Labriola)	4s.
An Introduction to Sociology. A new and useful work for beginners, tracing the development of this new science, with estimates of the work of Comte, Spencer, Ward, Small, and other Sociologists (Lewis)	4s.
Critique of Political Economy. Explains the general theory of surplus value and discusses the currency question (Marx)	4s.
The Poverty of Philosophy. A reply to Proudhon (Marx)	4s.
Looking Forward: A Treatise on the Status of Woman and the Origin and Growth of the Family and the State (Rappaport)	4s.
Marxian Economics, a popular introduction to the study of Marx (Untermann)	4s.
Principles of Scientific Socialism, a systematic and attractive statement of Socialist theories (Wails)	4s.
Woman and Socialism, the classic work on this subject, revised, enlarged, and newly translated (Bebel)	6s.
Ancient Society, the greatest and most revolutionary book on primitive man (Morgan)	6s.
Capital, Vol. I, The Process of Capitalist Production (Marx)	8s.
Capital, Vol. II, The Process of Circulation of Capital (Marx)	8s.
Capital, Vol. III, The Process of Capitalist Production as a Whole (Marx)	8s.
Introduction to Socialism. Excellent for beginners. 64 pages (Richardson)	3d.
Unionism and Socialism (Eugene V. Debs)	6d.
Industrial Socialism. Explains why the Socialist Party stands for economic as well as political action (Haywood and Bohm)	6d.
The Right to be Lazy (64 pages) (Lafargue)	6d.
Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. (Wilhelm) Liebknecht	6d.

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